THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855. No. 29.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, coppdrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less thin forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 36, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:
French Black Dress and Frock Coats, $18 to 35
English " " " " 14 to 20
American and German " " " 6 to 15
Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 85—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 31—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
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WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, B. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half, to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.
NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)
SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)
WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)
PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)
GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)
TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)
ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 800 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only

REMARKS OF GEN. BRODDEN,
OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, Jan. 24th, 1855, in reply to the unjust personal attack made upon him by Mr. Rayner.

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to express my great surprise at the unmannerly and unjustifiable personal attack which the Senator from Hertford (Mr. Rayner,) has thought proper to make upon me, and I must be permitted to address him in the language of Hamlet to his father's ghost:

"Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
That I will speak to thee!"

Sir, I regret that the Senator from Hertford has no respect for my feelings, no sense of justice, and no regard for the decencies and dignity of life. His arrogance and presumption can be equalled only by the vileness of his nature and the virulence of his heart. He has fully displayed his austere and dictatorial spirit, and his fractious and disingenuous disposition. His assault upon me is uncourteous, unprecedented, ungenerous and unjust. And I would say to him, in the language of St. Paul, "evil communications corrupt good manners." By what authority does that Senator undertake to lecture me for the faithful performance of my duty to my constituents? What right has he to arraign me for the free and independent exercise of the privilege secured to me by the Constitution of the State? By what code of ethics or morals does he assail me for the conscientious discharge of my legislative duty? Sir, he has plainly shown that he is prompted by motives as virulent and vengeful in their design as they are mean and despicable in their conception. He has arrived at that degenerate degree of reckless fatuity and of moral turpitude, where "vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself." And although he seems to have lost his reason, I will address him in the language of Lord Roscommon:

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

He has fully exhibited his venomous and tyrannical feelings, his vicious and loathsome purposes, and his total disregard of the courtesies and civilities which should characterize the deportment and dignity of a Senator. Why does he make me the special object of his foul and malicious attack? Why should he pour out his seditious rancor and wrath upon me? He shows that he is entirely callous to every noble and generous principle of justice and propriety, and to the moral and social impulses and feelings which ought to regulate the intercourse and association of equals in the Senate of North Carolina. What right has the Senator from Hertford to attempt to rebuke me? Am I accountable to him for my legislative acts? Has he the arrogance and presumption to think that he can dictate to me with impunity? Has he such an insatiable avidity for notoriety as to suppose that he can wantonly tamper with me without the least cause or provocation? Whence did he derive any authority to impugn my motives or to censure my conduct? If it is not his design to wear the cloak of dissimulation, why is he so much opposed to the yeas and nays being recorded upon the journal of the Senate? Is it because he wishes to act in disguise and concealment? Is he afraid to "face the music," if his votes are put upon the record? Is it not in accordance with his political principles to endeavor to dodge or evade the responsibility of his station? Does he "love darkness rather than light, because his deeds are evil?" Is he afraid for the people to know how he votes? These inquiries may be worthy of some consideration, inasmuch as he is opposed to the yeas and nays being entered upon the journal. He wishes to be thought brave and consequential in his course, and yet he dislikes very much to be compelled to record his name. There need be no stronger evidence of his deceptive and iniquitous purposes and designs, than his desire to keep up appearances and to shun responsibility.

He is, as Hudibras says:

"A creature of amphibious nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water;
That always preys on grace or sin,
A sheep without, a wolf within."

Sir, I spurn his wretched and reprehensible imputations, and hurl them back to the corrupt and polluted source from whence they came, with the scorn and contempt which they justly merit. And although they emanate from a malicious heart, they are as impotent as vile. Such conduct has no precedent for audacity in the history of the Legislature of North Carolina.

I had not even announced whether I should vote for or against the bill; and yet the impertinent Senator from Hertford, totally regardless of every principle and consideration of justice, courtesy and decency, and moved and instigated by despicable designs, says that I am misrepresenting my constituents? Sir, if I am misrepresenting my constituents they have the right to tell me so, and whenever they think proper to select some other person to represent their interests, I shall bid adieu to this hall, "nor cast a longing, lingering look behind."

When I was an humble plough-boy, poor and unknown, without education and without the favor of wealth, or the influence of riches, I was elected to the Legislature by the patriotic people of Wayne; and I have served them longer continuously than any member from any other county in the State. I have at all times and upon all occasions, frankly and freely declared my political principles and opinions, and I have invariably been liberally sustained by my kind and generous constituents. They have long confided in my honesty and fidelity, and I am attached to them with the innate warmth and feeling of filial affection. I am bound to the people of Wayne county by the ties of birth and parentage, by the recollections of the past, by the bands of friends and home, by long residence and association, and by an attachment and regard springing from manifestations of approbation and favor, which grapple me to them "with hooks of steel." I am bound to them by all the chords of social and domestic bliss, and by feelings of gratitude for proofs of public confidence early bestowed. I am the humble depositary of their confidence, and I am accountable to them for my public deportment here. They are just and generous in their treatment of their public servants, and I trust they are not yet prepared to sacrifice me merely to appease the malignity of an unprincipled demagogue. They will require the evidence of some overt act, committed directly or indirectly against their best interests, else humanity will be allowed to plead my cause, and justice demand forthwith my acquittal. The Senator from Hertford should beware how he pronounces me guilty, before I am put upon trial and the evidence is heard in my behalf. The people who have honored me with their confidence and support are neither unjust, cruel, oppressive, nor tyrannical, and they will not hold him guiltless who attempts to act such a part, and to establish for them a character abhorrent to all the better feelings of their native disposition. No, sir, no. I thank my God that I yet live in a country where humanity and justice have not been entirely stifled and strangled by the ferocious spirit of unfeeling, savage, and vicious designs. I trust that I yet live among my countrymen, who have too high a regard for justice and liberty to witness the untarnished reputation of one individual in society, however humble, rent and mangled merely to gratify factious vengeance. Sir, that Senator is filled—

"With that dull, rooted, callous impudence,
Which, dead to shame, and every nicer sense,
Ne'er blush'd; unless, in spreading vice's snares,
He blunder'd on some virtue unawares."

I am sorry for his ungenerous conduct, his ostentatious disposition, his dictatorial spirit, his ungenerous nature, his unruly vanity, his tyrannous presumption, and his malicious heart. But "of all wild beasts, preserve me from a tyrant," as Ben Johnson says, and of all tyrants I think the one from Hertford is the worst. I thought that he was not entirely destitute of reason and conscience, and that he had magnanimity enough to let me alone, especially when I had not in any manner meddled with him. I had a more favorable opinion of his sagacity and his sense of justice. I think that experience ought to teach him some humanity, although he has not been taught any by nature. And I will say to that imperious dictator, that no censure or rebuke of his will intimidate me in the honest and faithful performance of the high and solemn duty which I owe to the noble and generous people who have honored me with their confidence and support, and whose humble representative and servant I am. Let me also say to that Senator, in proper meekness and humility, that humble as I am, I think myself fully equal with him as far as relates to honor, patriotism, honesty, integrity and fidelity; and in all the virtues which improve, adorn, adorn and dignify human nature.

Therefore, I am not to be deterred from acting in the discharge of what I deem to be my duty, by any of his tyrannical dictation, or any of his unjustifiable attacks. He has shown that egregious folly, unblushing impudence, and unbridled presumption are his main characteristics; and that he is—

"More peevish, cross, and splenetic,
Than dog distract or monkey sick."

He ought to remember that "wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity, and beasts by nature." But unfortunately he has not been instructed by any of these teachers; and he is an appropriate illustration of the description given in Don Juan:

"Man's a strange animal, and makes strange use
Of his own nature and the various arts,
And likes particularly to produce
Some new experiments to show his parts."

He has merely displayed his vanity and presumption, and he has contributed to his own shame and degradation. His case and character are described by one who was well acquainted with all the failings as well as the virtues of his brethren. Dr. Franklin spoke thus of such men as the Senator from Hertford:

"The retail politician's anxious thought,
Deems this side always right, and that stark naught,
He foams with censure, with applause he raves,
A dupe to rumor and a tool of knaves.
He'll want no type his weakness to proclaim,
While such a thing as foolscap has a name."

Sir, the contemptible malice of the domineering Senator from Hertford would not alarm me, though his name were legion. With truth and justice on my side, I fear not his poisoned arrows.

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

What has aroused the envious feelings, and the malignant spirit of that intolerant and jesuitical Senator? What has so greatly excited his enmity and wrath? What have I done to incur his displeasure or to merit his rebuke? I have merely called for the yeas and nays upon the passage of an important bill, which is to involve the State in a debt of millions of dollars. This is the "head and front of my offending," and, if the Senator has his apparatus ready, I am prepared to undergo any form of execution which his humanity will allow him to inflict, or which even his justice may award.

REMARKS OF MR. BOYD,
OF ROCKINGHAM,

In the Senate of North Carolina on the bill to establish the County of Alleghany.

MR. SPEAKER: Next to the Senator from Ashe, I claim the right to speak on behalf of the citizens of that County. I feel that I should be recreant in duty if I was to give a silent vote. It has been my good fortune to have made the acquaintance of many citizens of that County, and to have traveled over much of their territory and to know something of their inconveniences and grievances, and the great hardships which they have to encounter. The County of Ashe, as will be seen by looking on the map, is a long strip of territory lying along the Virginia line. Jefferson, the County site, was originally near the centre, and the two extreme ends of the County were similarly situated, but the people of the western end which now forms the County of Watauga have had their grievances removed, and you will find on examination that the eastern end of Ashe County which is proposed by the bill under consideration to be formed into the County of Alleghany, has equal claims to your favorable consideration, and by detaching Alleghany from Ashe both Counties will remain in good shape and size. The Senate is well aware that as a County increases in wealth and prosperity, the intercourse and commercial relations of its citizens become extended, business habits enlarged, and a necessity created to attend their Courts, some as jurors, witnesses, suitors, and others as administrators, guardians, and various other business engagements, and to do this they have to travel a great distance to Court, over the worst sort of roads, and have to remain for days at Court, at great sacrifice of time and expense, to perform their business engagements; and why should those people be subjected to so many hardships? What injury can arise from the establishment of Alleghany County? The people of Ashe County do not object, whilst those to be embraced in the new County are extremely anxious for it. Then why not grant their request? The only answer I have heard is that they have not the required population. That, Mr. Speaker, certainly cannot be a valid objection, when you recollect that it is a fine healthy country, fast increasing in population and wealth, and it will be eighteen years before another apportionment can be made, and before that time arrives, no one can doubt that the population will be vastly more than the ratio. They ask nothing in the way of gift or donation, they ask you to make no sacrifices on their account, to part with no privilege—all they ask is the establishment of Alleghany County.

Now, Mr. Speaker, is there anything unreasonable in the request? They are attached to their native County, and nothing could induce them to leave it but the hardships of travelling so great a distance over rough mountainous roads. If the Senate refuse their petition now, it will only prolong the time of getting their rights; they must and will appeal to you again and again, until you grant them relief. For these reasons and many others that might be offered, I do hope the Senate will pass the bill.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE DESERT. Bayard Taylor, in his 'Journal to Central Africa,' thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

"I soon fell into a regular routine of travel which, during all my later experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathed my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee. After the tent had been struck, and the camels laden, I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakable fascination in the sublime solitude of the desert. I beheld the sun rise, when within the wide ring of the horizon there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like a god, in awful glory, and it would have been a natural act had I cast myself upon the sand and worshipped him. The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tintings of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful; it was too brilliant for description. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection, and was ready to shout from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet, and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation. You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smokes and steam which arise from the abodes of men, to stain its purity. This air, even more than its solitude, is the secret of one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compensating care of that Providence which leaves none of the waste places of the earth without some atoning glory. Where all the pleasant aspects of nature are wanting—where there is no green thing, no fount for the thirsty lip, scarcely the shadow of a rock to shield the wanderer in the blazing noon—God has breathed upon the wilderness his sweetest and tenderest breath, giving clearness to the eye, strength to the frame, and the most joyous exhilaration to the spirits."

REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF. We congratulate the country on the prospect of a material reduction of the Tariff at this session of Congress.

On Saturday, the House of Representatives inserted an amendment in the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which provides that articles now bearing duties of 100, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent, shall, after the first of July, pay 80, 32, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8 and 4 per cent., or reducing those present rates 20 per cent. It reduces the duty on wool to 8 cents a pound, and makes raw silk and flax, most kinds of dye stuffs, and various other articles used in manufactures, duty free.

POISONED. Wm. Green, overseer for Haywood Williams, of Person county, N. C., recently eat a small quantity of the root of green hemlock, which he mistook for parsnip, soon after which, feeling sick, he mounted his horse, and started for home; but falling from his saddle, he was conveyed home, where he died.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING REMINISCENCE. The celebration of the last anniversary of the memorable 8th of January, 1815, at Tallahassee, Florida, was honored by the presence of the veteran General R. K. Call, known as an active whig and as one of the bravest of the gallant men in the battle of New Orleans. In the course of a very eloquent speech on the occasion referred to, he related a most interesting incident, which is quite new to us. That able paper, the Tallahassee Floridian, gives it as follows:

"Among the many striking incidents with which the address abounded, we mention particularly one as disclosing how the intelligence of the invasion of New Orleans was communicated to Gen. Jackson. We refer to this because it gives to 'know-nothingism' such a heavy blow. As briefly as we can state, and from our understanding of the narrator, he said in substance: A large quantity of cotton at that time had accumulated in New Orleans, presenting a peculiarly inviting object to the speculator in Liverpool. A mercantile house in that city was let into the secret of the expedition. No doubt was entertained of the success of the British Army; the capture of New Orleans, the acquisition of Louisiana, and the possession of its 'booty and beauty' were considered fixed facts. This mercantile house wrote to a firm of like character in Havana, giving an account of the expedition, assuring them of its success, and inviting them to participate in a great speculation, and one likely to place all concerned in the possession of great wealth. It so happened, in the order of Providence, that one of the members of the Havana firm was an American by birth. He was nursed by a patriotic mother in Massachusetts. Here was a struggle with him. On the one hand, immense wealth in prospect; on the other, his duty to his country: the latter prevailed. And how was he to communicate the intelligence to the defenders of his father's fireside? British cruisers and pirates were then in possession of the Gulf of Mexico, the little fleet of the American navy was captured by the enemy, the safe arrival would be next to an impossibility. At all events he resolved to try it. His country—his country—his duty to his beloved country required him to act. He writes *two* letters; and without knowing who the commander of the American army in the Gulf was, (for he had not then heard of Gen. Jackson,) sends one without signature, and addresses it to a member of a mercantile house in Mobile. *Both letters* arrived at their destination. The gentleman of the Mobile house was a Scothman by birth. He had grown up in his native land under the government which was now at war with the land of his adoption, for he had become *a naturalized citizen of the United States*. He was thus differently situated from the Massachusetts man in Havana; but he had sworn allegiance to the land of his adoption. Its soil was to be invaded, and that, too, by the country of his birth, and by the people with whom he, as a merchant, was most pecuniarily allied. The prospect of great pecuniary advantage from the information he had was before him; but the land of his adoption was to be ransacked—the government to which he owed allegiance was to be dethroned in Louisiana—his fellow-citizens by *adoption* were to be sacrificed and plundered. His duty to his adopted country prevailed. With this letter he goes to General Jackson. On his adopted country's altar he laid the communication with the information so serviceable to this happy land. From this the energies of the brave hero in command were aroused, and the sequel is known. Owing to the fact, said the orator, that the disclosure of the name of this individual might prejudice him in his business relations in England, his name has keen kept a secret. But now, as he has departed this life, and gone to render an account for his fidelity to his oath and adopted country, he would disclose it. The speaker, then, with an air of satisfaction and pride, announced the individual to be James Imerarity, who recently died at Pensacola, West Florida.

Here, then, was a disclosure which showed that the country owes its *second* independence, says a living witness of its battles, to the fidelity of an *adopted citizen*. Is it not somewhat striking, that a *Scotchman* and an *Irishman's son* (for such was Jackson) should have been singled out by Providence for accomplishing such mighty results as flowed from the battle of New Orleans? Let the narrow-minded 'know-nothings' think of it."

ORIGIN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM—THE HARTFORD CONVENTION. By the common consent of mankind the stigma of inexpiable infamy attaches to the *Hartford Convention*. Will it be believed, nevertheless, that the most odious principles of that infernal conclave, revived and embodied in Know-Nothingism, are now openly advocated and secretly practiced in Virginia—in Virginia, the birth-place of republicanism, the inflexible and triumphant foe of Federalism in all its forms—in Virginia, whence issued the protest that overthrew the Alien and Sedition laws—in Virginia, whose Democracy have ever been true to the teachings of Jefferson and Madison—will it be believed, that here and at this day the worst and most criminal spirit of the Hartford Convention is revived and recommended to popular approval? Yet such is the fact, of which this is the proof: On the 29th of December, 1814, while Jackson was preparing for the battle of New Orleans, and native and foreign-born citizens were about to vindicate their patriotism in so noble a manner, it was resolved in the Hartford Convention, "*That the capacity of naturalized citizens to hold offices of trust, honor, or emolument, ought to be restrained.*" On the 24th, it was resolved, "That it is expedient to make provisions for restraning Congress in the exercise of their unlimited power to make new States, and admit them into the Union." And, on the 15th it was resolved, "*That the most inviolable secresy shall be observed by each member of this Convention, including the Secretary, as to all propositions, debates and proceedings thereof, until this injunction shall be suspended or altered.*"

Is not the original of Know-Nothingism discovered? Have we not traced its paternity back to the infamous Hartford Convention? Now shall we dishonor the memory of our fathers, by approving principles to which they attached the mark of everlasting disgrace? Can the intolerant spirit, *the inviolable secresy*, the treasonable principles of the Hartford Convention, find favor with the Democracy of Virginia? We answer, no! never! *Enq.*

What is the matter with the Democratic party in the Northern States—in the Northern *Democratic* States; in States where Whiggery has been almost unknown? These Democratic States are out-Herodding Abolition Massachusetts a long way! They are passing laws the most insulting and oppressive to the South—laws which, heretofore, have found no place upon the statute book of Federal Massachusetts. We referred a day or two ago to some ugly facts establishing the thorough Abolitionism of the Northern Democracy.—We have now to record the passage of a bill, by the Senate of Michigan—another out and out Democratic State—refusing the use of the jails of the State for the detention of Fugitive slaves—the vote being nineteen to seven!! Where are the national Democracy of Michigan? Where are the "*faithful allies*" when such bills are passed?—[*Richmond Whig of yesterday.*

Our neighbor shall have a satisfactory answer. The "national Democracy" of the North have been overthrown by a Fusion party of Whigs and Know Nothings, by whom were perpetrated the outrages upon the Constitution, which our neighbor recites with such admirable indignation. The spirit of the "National Democracy of the North" was displayed in the resolutions of the Connecticut Democracy. It is a spirit of fearless and uncompromising devotion to the Constitution, and the guarantees of republican liberty—a spirit without taint of time-serving timidity, or of sectional fanaticism—a spirit to be found nowhere in the North, but in the bosom of the "National Democracy." *Rich. Enq.*

FOREIGN INFLUENCE. Over Four Millions of Dollars were subscribed to the New York and Erie Rail Road, for the maintenance of American credit, by citizens of foreign birth. The following stockholders are among the "foreign princes of wealth," as they are singnificantly called and, are a good offset to a few "foreign paupers," who may perhaps land in New York:—

Charles Moran	$200,000
Gelpoke & Co.	200,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co.	100,000
Aman & Co.	100,000
De Launey, Iselin & Co.	100,000
Charles Luling	100,000
Meyer & Stucken	100,000
Schuchardt & Gebhard	100,000

The remainder of the "foreign" stockholders, have subscribed from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars each.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST.

The Southern Weekly Post, edited and published in this City, by the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, was establied as a neutral family paper; but it has recently, under the garb of "independence," thrown off its neutrality and entered the lists as a Know-Nothing organ. The tendency of some of its Editorials of late—whatever their object—has been to sustain the Whig cause as coupled with that of Know-Nothingism; and some of these articles, though now and then covert in their allusions, are calculated, wherever they obtain currency and belief, to work gross injustice to the Democratic party.

In our paper of the 7th of February, we copied from the Washington Union sundry questions in relation to the Catholic Church, and in doing so we said: "We are as much opposed as any reasonable man in this country can be, to the Catholic religion—we are a Protestant, and expect thus to live and die; but better Catholicism than infidelity—better that than a war between races and religions in this free land." The Post of the 10th February copied the questions referred to, and offered replies to them; but was careful to suppress, so far as it could—to keep out of its columns the remarks of the Standard above given, which accompanied the questions.—The object of these questions was to show, as a matter of simple justice to an assailed and persecuted Church, that neither the Catholic Church, nor Catholic organizations, nor priests or laymen of that Church have at any time attacked the Constitution of the United States nor the institution of slavery; whereas some of the Protestant Churches have—*all* the signers of the famous or rather infamous remonstrance of the Clergy of the free States against the Nebraska bill, being Protestants. The Post adds:

"We have seen for some time a disposition in certain quarters to make the impression on the southern people that the Catholic Church is *more* friendly to our section of the Union than the Protestant Churches. The questions contained in the foregoing extract manifest an insidious and jesuitical design to effect the same object. If they mean anything in the world, they mean this, that the decline of Protestantism and the increase of Catholicism in the South, would conduce to the preservation of our institutions. In the name of the Protestant Churches of the South, we repel the insulting insinuation. We deny the inference attempted to be established by these *professors* of Protestanism, so unfavorable to the Protestant cause."

Now all this is very well in its way, but it has no application to the Standard. We do nothing "insidiously"—we have no "jesuitical designs." We have never been sworn, under the cover of darkness and between two days, to proscribe, and persecute, and hunt down men because they happened first to see the light in Ireland or in France; or because, in the exercise of a right guaranteed to them by the Constitutions of the United States and of North Carolina, they endeavor to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. We repeat, we are neither the advocate nor the apologist of the Romish Church; but the facts are as stated, *that that Church is sounder on the question of slavery than a majority of the Churches of the free States of this Republic.* We have nothing to do with motives—we refer to facts which cannot be successfully denied. This being the case, is it good policy for the people of the South to unite with the abolition Clergymen and the abolition Churches in the free States, just referred to, in a crusade of persecution and abuse against the Catholic Church? We may be opposed, as we should be, to the spread of Catholicism—we may resort to all just and Constitutional means to prevent that spread, and to foster and advance the Protestant faith and the Protestant institutions of the Southern States; but let us not, in doing this, perpetrate the gross injustice of reviling a Church which has never, so far as the record speaks, either assailed the Constitution of the country or the institution of slavery; but which, on the contrary, if we may judge by the writings and sermons of its bishops and priests, holds slavery to be a God-established and Bible-sanctioned institution.

The same number of the Post from which we are quoting, makes the following "insidious and jesuitical" fling at the Standard—for we are constrained to believe that, under the circumstances, and taken in connection with the other article, the insinuation was intended for this paper:

"There are, we know, some few at work, endeavoring to change the sentiments of an immense majority of the people of this State in regard to the pernicious doctrines imported among us from Europe. They are earnestly contending that there is no danger to our institutions from foreign *socialism* and *agrarianism*, on the one hand, or from foreign *priestcraft* and *absolutism* on the other. But, our word for it, this effort to *foreignize* and *Romanize* North Carolina, will prove as hard a task as the stone of Sisyphus, and must recoil in terrible *unpopularity* upon its authors. Undertake to convince the *Protestant* population of North Carolina that French and German infidelity, and Italian and Irish Romanism, are eminently favorable to free institutions! What folly! what absurdity! What ignorance of the character of our people appears in such presumption!"

If the foregoing was intended for this paper, or for the Democratic party of this State, or for any portion of that party, we pronounce it false in its application and false in fact. We have heard—we know of no one in this State who is endeavoring to "*foreignize* and *Romanize* North Carolina." We call upon the Post to single out and name these people who are thus at work. Who are they?

The Post appears to be vieing with the Star in its efforts for the lead in the American or Know-Nothing cause. Has the Post observed the fact, as given in the New Hampshire papers, that a negro preacher is at this time traversing that State, denouncing the Democrats, advocating Know-Nothingism, and assailing Popery and African slavery as equally sinful and opposed to the rights of man?

We have heretofore offered no objection to the publication of a newspaper by the Principal of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb. A neutral paper may, perhaps, be of service to the Institution—at any rate, it could do no harm; but we do object to the publication by that officer, or under his auspices, of a journal devoted to principles of bigotry and intolerance, or controlled by political or sectarian influences. We entertain friendly feelings for Mr. Cooke—our personal relations with him have been, from the first, of a pleasant and agreeable nature; but this is one thing, and a sense of public duty another. We *will not* stand by in silence and see the Democratic party assailed, either covertly or openly. The Post must either return to its neutrality, or practice its "independence" with strict justice towards the Democrats, or—take the consequences. The Commissioners of the Institution will be appealed to, if necessary; and if they should decline in the last resort—as we do not for a moment believe they would—to command what is right and proper under the circumstances, our appeal would then be against them to the people of the State.

BEAUTIES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Gov. Gardner, the Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, makes the following recommendations in his Inaugural Address:

"As a common school education, or its equivalent, is necessary to rightly understand the duties, and to be competent to properly appreciate the privileges of a free man, I recommend a further constitutional provision, to the effect that *no person shall be permitted to vote who cannot read and write the English language.*

I recommend an amendment to the Constitution, so that no person shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the people who shall not be a legal voter in accordance with the previous suggestions.

The honor of the American flag should be confided only to those who are born on the soil; hallowed by its protection they alone can justly be required to vindicate its rights. One of my earliest official acts then will be, if sanctioned, as the laws require, by the advice and consent of the Executive Council, whom you will select, to disband all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth.

I recommend to your consideration the expediency of exempting all alien citizens from military duty. If, in your wisdom, this should be deemed insufficient to meet the designed object, I recommend forbidding by law payment of State bounty to any military company which has enrolled among its members persons of foreign birth."

No person is to be allowed to vote who cannot read and write; and yet free negroes, who own a certain amount of property, are permitted to vote in most of the free States. White men, because they were born in Europe, are to be required to remain here twenty-one years before they can vote; whereas, a free negro, perhaps a fugitive slave, may vote almost as soon as he touches the soil of abolition States!

"The honor of the American flag should be confided only to those who are born on the soil," and no "military company" is to be permitted to "enrol among its members persons of foreign birth." How times have changed since the American revolution! Then DeKalb, and Pulaski, and Lafayette, and Steuben fought side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Washington and Greene, each pouring out his blood, and Lafayette his gold, like water in defence of the common liberties—the first, DeKalb, meeting death on the plains of Camden, pierced and torn by eleven wounds, while Gates, the native commander, was seeking safety in flight. There were "persons of foreign birth" with Washington when he crossed the Delaware to fall upon the startled lines of the enemy, and to compel a victory in the face of want, and suffering, and against fearful odds—a victory which turned the tide of success in favor of the American arms, and inspired new hopes in the bosoms of the American Colonists; aye, "persons of foreign birth," as well as natives born, pledged to each other and united in the noble resolve to be free or die, left the mark of their naked feet in characters of blood on that stormy night on the ice-bound shores of the Delaware. This cry of exclusion—of "down with foreigners," was not then heard, as the States of Holland and the *Catholic empire* of France came to our relief! Neither was it heard during the late war with Mexico, when "persons of foreign birth" fought step by step with natives born at Angostura, at Monterey, and from the heights of Cerro Gordo to the City of Mexico; when the gallant Shields, an Irishman by birth, fell *shot through the lungs*, covered with blood, in leading the glorious regiment of South Carolina against the foe. *His* reward has been proscription at the hands of this new American party; he is a "person of foreign birth," and he was therefore defeated for the Senate a few days since in the Legislature of Illinois.

"Sir, Washington and Hamilton fought for liberty and home—you fought for liberty alone," were the eloquent words of Judge Toomer to Gen. Lafayette, when he visited Fayetteville in 1825.

The ancestors of the people of Massachusetts fled from England to escape religious persecution; but the present descendants of the "Pilgrims" are the most intolerant and bigoted of any people in the United States. And this with Common Schools, freedom of speech and of the press, a free Gospel, and under the sun of the nineteenth century!

Gov. Gardner, it will be recollected, recently voted as one of the authorities of Harvard College against the appointment of Judge Loring as a Professor in that College, because, as United States Commissioner, *he aided in enforcing the fugitive-slave law.* Know Nothings of the South, behold your—*brother!*

THE SWORD OF JACKSON.

On Monday last the sword of Gen. Jackson, worn by him in all his military expeditions, and which was his faithful companion in the last and crowning victory at New Orleans, was formally presented to the Senate by the venerable Lewis Cass, who accompanied the presentation with one of the most touching and eloquent addresses he has ever delivered. This sword was first presented by Gen. Jackson to Gen. Armstrong; and the latter being dead, it has been tendered to Congress by his family.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn. followed Gen. Cass in a speech highly eulogistic of Gen. Jackson, and in conclusion submitted a resolution expressive of the thanks of Congres to the heirs of Gen. Armstrong for the gift, and directing its preservation in the State Department. The addresses of Gen. Cass and Mr. Bell were ordered to be spread upon the Journal of the Senate; and the Secretary of the Senate was directed to carry the sword to the House of Representatives and request that body to concur in the resolution just passed. Messrs. Smith and Zollicoffer, of Tenn. and Mr. Benton, of Missouri, addressed the House on the presentation of the sword to that body; and the Senate's resolution was then adopted, and one hundred thousand copies of the speeches in the two Houses on the occasion were ordered to be printed.

"OAK CITY GUARDS." The adjourned meeting of this company was held on Wednesday evening last, at the City Hall. Edward Cantwell, Esq., was elected Captain of the Company, *vice* Charles C. Scott, Esq., resigned. Other officers were also elected, a uniform adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Saturday evening next.

☞ The recent fire at Washington City commenced in Mr. Benton's library, and destroyed all the manuscripts of the second volume of his Thirty years in the Senate, his Journals, books, private papers, &c.

TOO BAD!—TOO BAD!! In one of Mr. Rayner's letters, published in the American Organ, and copied in the Raleigh Star, he says:

"Bad as the Mormons are—and no one thinks worse of them than I do—they are not as bad as the Roman Catholics. Horrid as are their superstitions, they are not as shocking as those of the Romanists—not so revolting to revelation or to reason, to morality, or to decency."

Can it be possible that such language as this emanated from Mr. Rayner? Does that gentleman believe it to be true? Will he, after mature reflection, re-assert it? The Church of GASTON as depraved, nay worse than the Mormon organization?—worse than a den of thieves, polygamists, and murderers!—worse than the vile establishment of Joe Smith and Brigham Young, which is, of all frauds and impostures, the most consummate and blasphemous known among men since the days of the prophet Mohammed! Can it be credited that such men as Lafayette, and Charles Carroll, and William Gaston, born and raised as they were in that Church, could have lived and died in ignorance of the existence of this depravity and corruption charged by Mr. Rayner? Or if informed of it, will any one believe that *they* would have concealed it and continued Catholics? These are plain questions; who will answer them?

We copy, in connection with the subject, the following excellent article from a late number of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, under the head of "Superstitions, east and west":

"A council of very grave and learned prelates, under the direction of the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church, have met lately at Rome to settle a fact which occurred nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and to decide whether that fact should be received as a dogma of belief—that fact is whether Mary, the mother of our Saviour, was herself born in sin. We all know how facts are proved among rational men. We all know what kind of testimony is employed to prove a historical fact—an event that took place in past ages. But it seems that the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary has been settled, not by reason or testimony, but by the decision of the Church! As that Church claims to be infallible, and as our Holy Father, the Pope, has ordered, on the strength of that infallibility, the dogma to be believed and received, we can now fearlessly assert that Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the wife of Joseph, was herself born free from the taint of original sin inherited from Adam. A comfortable belief and full of practical results and saving faith!

The assembled prelates were not unanimous in this decision. The Archbishop of Paris thought that so important a dogma should not be received as a doctrine of the Church without the assent of a General Council. Now the question here arises among outsiders, whether the decision would have been made had a majority of the prelates voted against it, and how far a church can be called infallible that places an important doctrine on the votes of fallible men? However, that is none of our business.

The world can perceive the motive of this decree. It has been done to sanctify and excuse, in part, the worship of Mary, as a portion of the great atonement of sin.

Now turn we to the West. At about the same period when the Christian world were called to worship this woman because she was not born in sin, a meeting was held in a large city in the midst of the American Deserts, in which another Pontiff, under the claim of divine inspiration, uttered a decree in favor of the dogma of Polygamy as supported by divine authority. Elder Hyde, speaking as he asserted by divine authority, declared that Jesus, the son of this deified Mary, was a polygamist; that it was at his own marriage at Cana in Galilee, when water was made wine, the miracle being wrought by his authority as a bridegroom. Furthermore, he picked out Martha and Mary at Bethany, and Mary Magdalene, and others of the women that attended him, *as his wives!* They call him "Rabboni" or Master, which according to Elder Hyde's interpretation means "husband" and Elder Hyde's claims the infallibility of divine inspiration in the same manner as his brother, Pius the Ninth, does. Thus are those two facts claimed to be proved.

We are said to live in the enlightened age of the world—we boast of the improvements of human reason and the freedom of human will. We talk of progress and advancement. But is there not as much superstition existing in this age of improvement, as in any former period of the world? Have not designing men the same power over the human mind that they ever had? We meddle not with any man's abstract belief, until that belief begins to take hold of his relations to society and to public morals. When dogmas, on the one hand, conduct to a dependence on foreign power for their reception; or, on the other, lead to a destruction of the moralities that bind men together in society, then are they to be reprobated?"

Elder Hyde, speaking for the Mormons, uses language in relation to the Redeemer of the world, which, according to all our notions of Christianity, exposes him as a blasphemer to the damnation of hell; and this blasphemy is indulged in with the view of reconciling men and women to a condition which will enable Mormon elders, under the cloak of religion, to gratify their passions, and to establish a sort of Turkish harem on the soil of this free Protestant country. Worse than the Mormons!—take it back, Mr. Rayner—take it back. The shades of Carroll and Gaston—the wronged spirits of those noble Catholics of Maryland, who fell fighting for the liberties of these States in the war of the revolution, appeal to you to recall those words.

There are but few Catholics in North Carolina—not more, probably, than two thousand out of a population of over eight hundred thousand. The organic law, in framing which Mr. Rayner in 1835 gave an affirmative voice, tolerates and protects them in their faith and entitles them to hold office. They could do us no harm, if they would—they are weak, persecuted, and, to a great extent, despised. Let us do them justice though the heavens should fall. The manhood of the country revolts at the idea of tramping them down simply because their religious notions are erroneous and unpopular.

We have indeed fallen upon harsh and uncharitable times. GEORGE WASHINGTON and the true men of '76 uttered no word of bitterness against Catholics or adopted citizens—but

"These days are dangerous!
Virtue is chok'd with foul ambition,
And charity chas'd hence by rancour's hand."

☞ The Fayetteville Argus and the Wilmington Herald are complaining that the North Carolina Rail road is not central; and that its operations thus far have tended more to the benefit of Virginia than of North Carolina. Too late for complaints, gentlemen; the Road has been located, and will be finished, and the true policy is to render it as valuable to our own people and as profitable as possible.

By the way, we trust the business men and merchants of Wilmington will pardon the suggestion that the people along the line of the North Carol

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We give below an interesting and highly exciting debate, which took place in the Senate on Friday last, on the bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States in enforcing the fugitive-slave law. This debate should be read and pondered by all. Douglas bore himself eloquently, fearlessly and proudly on the occasion, hurling his denunciations full in the faces of white-livered Abolitionists and skulking Know Nothings; and Jones, Whig, of Tennessee, came gallantly to the rescue, and denounced these abolition Senators as "a band of traitors."

And even after all this—after the patriotic services for years past of Judge Douglas in behalf of the Constitution and Southern rights, there are men to be found, *in the South*, so deeply steeped in partizan prejudice as to be incapable of doing him any thing like justice; nay, more—there are men among us—Whigs, it is true—who have banded with the propagators and fomenters generally of isms, with the view, among other things, of striking him down and silencing his voice in the affairs of the country. Vain hope!—malignant expectation! As well might they attempt to chain the winds, or to arrest the eagle in his flight towards the sun:

"A bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States, was taken up.

The bill provides that if a suit be commenced in any State court against any officer of the United States or any other person, for any act done under law or color of law of the United States, the defendant may remove such suit to the United States court sitting in that circuit, or if no circuit, then in the District Court clothed with circuit powers.

Mr. Wade considered this bill as designed to again introduce the agitation of the slavery question into Congress.

Mr. Douglas.—The Senator from Ohio regrets that the session could notpass by without agitation.—There is not a word or line in that bill having any reference to the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Badger.—Yes, there is the word *color* in the phrase "under color of law." [Laughter] The principle of this bill has been applied for 40 years, and never objected to before. Mr. Wade has recently become the champion of State rights.

Mr. Wade.—Not recently, but eternally.

Mr. Douglas.—The Ohio Senator's passion is not against the law, but against the constitution of his country. I go for the law, because the Senator from Ohio does not—for putting down the rebellion and preventing anarchy.

Mr. Wade.—My State disbelieves the constitutionality of the fugitive slave act, and so do I.

Mr. Douglas.—The Constitution has provided the Supreme Court to settle questions of constitutionality.

Mr. Wade.—Does the Senator from Illinois believe that the States have any rights in case the federal courts pronounce the fugitive act constitutional?

Mr. Douglas.—The difference between the States and the United States jurisdiction is clearly marked. The delegated powers are under the control of the constitution and laws of the United States.

On the reserved powers the States may legislate, and upon these alone. The former they have relinquished. When I have to come here to perjure myself, and with an intention to violate the constitution, I will rather stay at home. I won't then degrade myself by coming here. [To Mr. Wade.] What were your anti-Nebraska men? Were they not Maine liquor lawmen, know-nothings, meeting in secret conclave, bound under illegal oaths, caucussing at midnight, smiling at those whom they met, while preparing to stab them?

Mr. Wade.—Was not your Kansas and Nebraska bill concocted by a secret conclave in the night?

Mr. Douglas.—No. By myself alone, in my own house. But your friends are the combined remnants of the whig party—all the isms, Maine liquor law, Know Nothings—men who proscribe their fellowmen on account of their religion. If the South, by and by, comes into Know-Nothingism, will you call that also anti-Nebraska? You took some Democrats, but they were entrapped, and will leave you when they come to their senses. Did Massachusetts send her new delegation because of her anti-Nebraskaism?

Mr. Wilson.—I'll answer the Senator from Illinois. Anti-Nebraskaism did not place me where I am today. But, no man can have a place hereafter on either floor of Congress who is not anti-Nebraska. There is an unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts on that subject and, I accord with it.

Mr Fessenden.—The bill comes here so strong that we can do nothing against it. If the Senator from Illinois can draw any consolation from the election in New Hampshire last year, the late election in Connecticut, Rhode Island and in New York, he is welcome to it. Did Know-Nothingism produce all this?

Mr. Douglas.—I did not argue the Kansas and Nebraska bill on the principles imputed to me.

Mr. Fessenden.—If you did not others did. All the free States went one way.

Mr. Weller.—California went for Nebraska—six candidates of all parties, were Nebraska men.

Mr. Fessenden.—I forgot about the States west of the Rocky Mountains. Illinois was not anti-Nebraska.

Mr. Douglas—Illinois was not anti-Nebraska. John Moore was a candidate against whom the anti-Nebraska men poured out all their spite because he refused the State House to their lectures. They denounced him in the most violent language through their newspapers. He had every ism opposed to him, and yet got a majority of 3,000 votes.

Mr. Fessenden.—Per contra, look at the Illinois Legislature, giving leave to Mr. Douglas' colleague to stay at home. But to return to the bill. The Senator from Illinois asked whether we would go against the constitution by refusing to pass the bill to carry its provisions out. I answer, there are measures which may be constitutional, and yet perfectly odious to a free constitution. When odious measures are proposed to carry out constitutional provisions, we are not bound to assent to such measures.

After further remarks by Messrs. Chase, Toucey, Walker, Benjamin, Stuart, Petit, Cooper and Bayard,

Mr. Butler said—This bill came to the committee in a regular manner, supported by petitions from district attorneys, marshals, and judges of the federal courts. The Senator from Connecticut drew the bill by order of the committee. I said when it comes to this that a law of the United States cannot be executed without danger to the persons of the officers to whose execution it is committed, something must be done.

Mr. Toucey said that he did not like to propose a law so much against public opinion, but would draw this bill in hopes of subserving the constitution.

Mr Butler.—The papers were handed to Mr. Tombs to draw up the bill. In his absence Mr. Toucey took the initiative.

Mr. Wade.—I thought the bill had an inception in a Southern latitude.

Mr. Butler.—Notwithstanding being called to order, I now say that it is not so.

Mr. Wade.—Then what I said first was true, that it came from a Northern man.

Mr. Douglas.—I am at little loss to understand the motives of the Senator from Ohio. His point is to make out that this is the most monstrous measure ever brought forward. If this bill be monstrous, how can Northern men excuse Southern men for an infamous act? He don't choose to arraign a Southern man. He says "you may go to extremes if you will let me, a demagogue, falsify history and cater to the prejudices of my people at home" I had trusted that among gentlemen there would not be charges for political purposes, under the name of philanthropy, which the authors knew were false when they made them. Why then this onslaught upon the Senator from Connecticut and myself, at this time?

I rejoice that as a northern man, born at the North, with no sympathies, no interests, save what northern men have in the whole country, that I introduced the Nebraska and Kansas bill. Washington territory, was admitted in 1853, leaving her at her pleasure as to slavery—one year after I brought in the Nebraska bill—the very same. The first was whig doctrine which that party embodied as to Washington Territory, under the platform and banner of General Scott. You turn against the Nebraska bill because thereby you can get men in power who otherwise would never be elevated to office. It is hypocritical. You know it to be so. I have thrown it into your teeth a thousand times. The game is to dissolve the Union.

There is not an abolitionist in the country who is not a disunionist—and why? The constitution recognizes slavery. If you don't accept this element, it is your duty to go for dissolution. Disunion is at the bottom of the scheme. Nebraska you don't care for. There is not a principle in the Nebraska bill that was not in the Washington bill. This Union can't be preserved except by fidelity to the constitution.—Shall we be true and loyal to the constitution? If so, we shall support all the laws which emanate under the constitution. We will admit new States to have such laws as they please, so long as they don't violate the constitution. While Virginia or any other State has slaves, the new States should have some liberty.

I deny the right of men who were kicked out of the whig party, rejected by the democratic party for not being sufficiently honest; and who, finally, by fusion, get into power, to speak for the North. Your representatives came here by Know-Nothing votes. (To Mr. Fessenden.) Do you know a representative from Maine who came here with Know-Nothing votes against him?

Mr. Fessenden.—The question was Nebrasba or anti-Nebraska.

Mr. Douglas.—A Know-Nothing cannot be a Know-Nothing without swearing to tell a lie.

Mr. Fessenden.—Do you apply this to me?

Mr. Douglas.—Show me a Nebraska man who was elected by the Know-Nothing vote?

Mr. Seward.—Mr. Morgan, from my district.

Mr. Douglas.—There was a bogus lodge in that district.

Mr. Seward.—If there was, I did not hear of it, and don't believe it, and Know Nothing about it.

Mr. Douglas.—It's well known that the people of Chicago would not hear me. A lot of Know-Nothings, two by two, with pistols and bowie knives, went into the crowd and broke up the meeting. My colleague voted for the Nebraska bill under instructions from the Legislature. Now they say he was beaten because he obeyed his instructions. He was cut by the Know-Nothings. He was guilty of the enormity of being born abroad, and had not spilt quite blood enough to rectify the mistake.

All this pretence is for political purposes. I can forgive the Senator from Ohio for his vociferations and his indignations. His term is about to close. He does this to combine all the isms and ride into power again But the race is almost run. They call us traitors—to what? To the constitution?—No! the North. A man that caters to a section, will sail by every current—betray every friend. Sir, (to Mr. Wade) I am ready to meet you as a Northern man on Northern soil to discuss this question.

Mr. Gillett.—I regret to trespass on the time of the Senate, but inasmuch as my colleague has figured in this debate, I feel it due to present the true sentiments of Connecticut upon the subject which has been precipitated upon us. It would be more congenial to me to sit in silence; but when propositions which I cannot approve, and measures injurious to humanity are proposed, I cannot help speaking. The Senator from Louisiana has made aggressions. I shall speak within the record. I call the attention of the Senator to this very District, for which all the States are responsible. [Mr. G. here read from the laws governing the District of Columbia.]

Mr. Dawson.—These laws are as obsolete as the blue laws of Connecticut. They were never enforced here. I don't want such a false impression to go out. I am chairman of the District of Columbia committee.

Mr. Gillett offered the black code of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jones.—That book is a slander upon the South and upon the country.

Mr. Gillett.—A thing on horseback, dragged along on Monday before last a woman tied with a rope, under the very shadow of the Capitol.

Mr. Rusk.—Where is that book, the black code of the District of Columbia?

Mr. Jones.—(Examining the book.)—It is published by an anti-slavery society, from the press of W. B. Sneffers, John street, New York.

Mr. Rusk.—I suppose so.

Mr. Gillett continued for more than an hour speaking and citing extracts from foreign and domestic authors in derogation of slavery, when Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. G.) observed at the commencement of his speech that the measure was precipitated upon them; and he has read over 50 pages which must have taken a week to prepare; and he speaks of the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade) which shows he knew what Mr. Wade was going to say. (To the free-soilers.) Now, own up, gentlemen, that you knew all about this bill, and what each other were to say on the bill. I do not say in my Senatorial capacity, but personally, I verily believe you are a band of traitors.

Mr. Chase moved to adjourn—yeas 7, nays 30.

Mr. Pettit ridiculed the idea of State sovereignty, and gave a dissertation on the Romans, Scandinavians, Normans, Saxons, Goths, Vandals, the Gracchi, &c.

Mr. Wilson said he was ready to carry out every provision of the constitution, but was opposed to the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him, were determined to abolish it there. They believed they shared the responsibility of its existence wherever it was under the control of Congress, and desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility.

He earnestly desired the perpetuity of the Union, and thought that if the fugitive slave law should be repealed, that the provisions of the constitution would be carried out by the States themselves.

[At 11 o'clock, the Senate was still in session, but as there appeared to be no prospect of any important business being transacted, we close our report at this point.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. In accordance with previous notice, a portion of the Democrats of Warren assembled at the Court House in the town of Warrepton on Tuesday, the 27th February, and organized a Meeting by appointing F. A. Thornton, Esq., President, and Dr. H. J. Davis, Secretary. The hour was late before the Court adjourned, and the weather was excessively cold. Under the circumstance it was suggested that the Meeting should adjourn to the 31st of March. A motion to this effect being made, the Meeting adjourned to that day. See proceedings in another column.

The best feelings animated the intelligent Democrats present at the Meeting, and we are happy to say that the Democracy of Warren are ready to cooperate with their political brethren in other portions of the District in a spirit of union and harmony worthy of themselves and of the noble cause which they advocate. *Warrenton News.*

FOUND DEAD. The last issue of the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle, says Sandy Kersey, residing about half a mile from town, was found dead in his house last Sunday evening. He was lying on the floor near the half opened door, in dishabille, and the rats had perpetrated a diabolical outrage upon the tip end of his nasal organ He was a very poor man—lived the life of a hermit, except when a thirst for whiskey and an empty jug, forced him into our market. His only companion was a dog whose name we shall call "Tray." When discovered on Sunday his faithful dog stood sentinel at the door.

On Monday an inquest was held over the body, and the jury decided that the man came to his death by an intemperate use of liquor and exposure of his person.

WILLIAM M. HOWERTON, Esq. This gentleman is a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Halifax. It is our earnest hope that the Democratic party may honor him, as they did, on a former occasion with their confidence and support. He is a democrat of whom the county may well be proud, possessing talents which will one day give him a high rank amongst the young democracy of the State—What is better than all, he is true to the principles of the party, and the cravings of ambition cannot draw him into the humbugs of the day. He cannot be "bought with a price" or seduced into current isms by the hope of reward. Such men, and such only are worthy of important public trust, and so we doubt not the democracy of Halifax will think in the coming election. No other gentleman have as yet taken the field, though as we presume announcements will be made in a few days.—*Dan. (Va.) Rep.*

If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try AYER'S *New Pills* —they are worth trying.

Concord Mercury, N. C.

LETTER FROM DR. MILLS.

We copy below, from the Carolina Baptist, a letter from Dr. Columbus Mills, the Senator from Rutherford and Cleaveland, to his friend Gen. W. F. Jones. The letter speaks for itself. It is worthy of the Senator, who has no superior in patriotism and manly virtues, and who, as we can bear personal testimony, served his constituents in the late Assembly with a zeal and devotion which entitle him to the highest commendation at their hands.

It is due to Dr. Mills to state that he was called home by intelligence of sickness in his family, some days before the adjournment of the two Houses. This letter, it will be observed, was written in January, nearly a month before the adjournment; but he was not mistaken in his opinion, therein expressed, that the French Broad charter would be granted, and the North Carolina Railroad extended east and west.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23, 1855.

To Gen. W. F. Jones, Hendersonville, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I know your anxiety to learn something of the proceedings of the Legislature in detail, especially such as immediately concern the west, to which we are all so much attached, and whose interests should be kept constantly before us.

The act establishing the County of Polk, has passed both Houses, been ratified by the Speakers, and is now a law. The suplemental bill to the same is now before the Senate, and will of course pass. This measure is one of justice and liberality to a portion of the west, and I need not say to you how deeply gratified I am at its success.

The bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad, has passed the Commons almost by acclamation, and will, I am confident, go through the Senate. It is a measure demanded by a large portion of Western Carolina, and cannot fail to be of important benefit to them for all time to come.

The bill for extending the North Carolina Road east from Goldsborough to Beaufort, has passed the Commons by a large majority, and will no doubt receive the sanction of the Senate. The bill for the extension west from Salisbury, is still in the Senate, but will soon pass, and will in my judgment, together with that for the eastern extension, become a law. Thus it is the great work of improvement goes forward in a Democratic Legislature.

The bill to create an additional Judicial Circuit, has, I regret to say, been defeated in the Senate. I do not, however, despair of the measure. I trust the Commons may take up the matter and pass a bill of this sort, when the Senate, it is to be hoped, time having been given for reflection, may reconsider its course on the subject, and agree to it. Indeed it seems to me, that the creation of two additional circuits would be advisable; one, at least, we ought to have.

The great question of Free Suffrage, has been disposed of in the Senate, and is now in the Commons. The Whigs, as a party, made every effort to obstruct and embarrass it, but its friends were true to it in the Senate, as they are proving to be in the Commons; and I have no doubt it will receive the requisite constitutional majority. The Legislative mode of amendment to the Constitution, appears to be more generally approved than the Conventional one; and as to the revolutionary proposition to call a convention by submitting the matter to a vote of the people, and without regard to the solemn forms of the Constitution, I have set my face against it.

I had the honor of introducing into the Senate, on Monday last, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for annual sessions of the Legislature. I have always had doubts as to the utility and propriety of biennial sessions; and recent experience and observation have changed these doubts into a conviction of the importance of an annual supervision by the people's representatives of public affairs. I am not without hope that the bill will pass by a three-fifths vote at this session, and that the change proposed will be made. The debt of the State is about three millions, and the probability is it will be increased three millions more this session. The Finance Committee have reported a Revenue bill, which, it is thought, will raise means sufficient to pay the interest. The bill is now under discussion in the Commons. We must have improvements, but we cannot expect to make them without an increase of our taxes. This increase I am satisfied the patriotic people of the West will bear cheerfully, knowing as they will, that the works of improvement contemplated, are destined to add to their convenience and wealth, and to shed additional prosperity and glory on the whole State which we all love so well.

I was not entirely satisfied, as you know, with the result of the Senatorial elections. T. L. Clingman and David S. Reid were my first choice; but Col. Biggs is a sound democrat, and an able man, and occupies a better position on internal improvements than has been generally assigned him. He has been grossly misrepresented by the whig press on this question. He defined his position at some length a few days since in the Senate, and his published speech will speak for itself. I am satisfied, from my knowledge of the man, that he is a true hearted Carolinian, the friend of the West, and an honest and decided advocate of improvements. Some allowance must be made for the fact that Col. Biggs represents a constituency more or less hostile to an increase of the State debt; and if he is not true to them will be true to the State in the Senate of the United States? We must not attempt to *rush* our Eastern friends on this question. Surely the cause of improvements is so strong now in both Houses, that we can afford to have patience with those of our friends who seem to be still in the rear. It will all come right in the end; the Democratic party will stand one and indivisible, and under its auspices the resources of the State will be developed, and we shall go forward prospering and to prosper.

In haste, I am very respectfully yours,

COLUMBUS MILLS.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1855.

SENATE. The Senate passed the Postage bill, providing that letters going less than three thousand miles shall pay three cents; over three thousand miles, five cents. The bill for the relief of owners of swamp lands, was taken up, discussed and passed; but will probably be reconsidered. The mail steamer bill was then taken up. A motion that the Government give notice to terminate the Collins contract, was under discussion at a late hour.

HOUSE. The House agreed to amendments and passed the Naval appropriation bill; also the Fortification bill, and the California Court bill. The Senate amendment providing for the construction of four revenue cutters was agreed to. Appropriations for the Savannah river, were negatived. The Navy appropriations were agreed to. The bill granting bounty lands to Revolutionary pensioners, was postponed till to-morrow. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. Senator Benton's house was burnt this afternoon. The furniture was saved. The houses on each side are now, on fire. One of them is occupied by Mr. McLain, Secretary of the Colonization Society.

In the election of Mayor and Common Council, yesterday, the Know Nothing ticket was elected by a large majority.

SUPREME COURT.

The following closing opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J.—In Pilkington v Cotton, in equity, from Chatham, directing a reference. Also, in Morris v Hayes, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hagler v Furr, in equity, from Cabarrus.

By PEARSON, J.—In Currie v Worthy, from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Beggarly v Turner, in equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill. Also, in Kiser v Kiser, in equity, from Forsythe. Also, in Burton *ex rel*, Reeves, from Madison, affirming the decree dismissing the information.

By BATTLE, J. Hurdle v Outlaw, in equity, from Alamance, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Caleb Sanderlin v Alford, from Camden, judgment for defendant. Also, in Flanner Moore, from Craven, reversing the judgement. Also, in Clement v Ryon *et al*, from Davidson, in equity decree reversed, exception overruled, report confirmed and decree according. Also, in Johnson v Arnold, from Robeson, affirming the judgment.

JAMES LITCHFORD, Esq., has been appointed Marshal of the Court, *vice* Col. John T. C. Watt, deceased. *Raleigh Star.*

PROFITS OF POULTRY RAISING. Some weeks since, one of our subscribers, Mr. Joshua Lowell, of Farmingdale, who had his attention called to an article in the Farmer, headed "Eggs and Poultry," in which the profit on 28 hens is given at $42, called on us and gave us some facts and figures in regard to his own flock *biddies*.

Mr. Lowell wintered 15 hens, and in the spring he set eight of them on 83 eggs, (part turkey eggs,) from which he raised 39 chickens, and 32 turkeys. Two of his hens he killed in June, and one in August. The amount of sales, eggs and chickens was $43 50—no account of eggs used by the family, or of half dozen chickens. At the time he gave us this statement, he had on hand 24 hens and pullets.

Estimating the cost of keeping the same as "Kennebeck Farmer," his hens cost him $11 25 for keeping, leaving him a profit of $32 25.

These facts show that hens may be made profitable—very much so—but, in order to attain such results as above, they need care and attention, as much as any other stock.

Besides eggs and chickens, there is another great source of income from the poultry, which neither of our friends appear to make any account of. We mean the dung which collects about the roost, and which is one of the most powerful of all manures. Indeed, some claim that it as even superior to guano. Of course it will not do to apply such an active stimulant to plants without reducing its strength by mixing it with other materials, as loam, charcoal dust, &c. Miner, in his "Domestic Poultry Book," says poultry manure is "the most valuable fertilizer that we have."

We copy the following article on the value of poultry manure from the American Agriculturist, and commend it to the perusal of our readers who keep poultry:

"It is lamentable, and disgusting even, to see what a waste is going on in this country of the richest and most valuable manure ever known. We are importing shipload after shipload of guano, (sea-bird manure,) while hundreds of tons of poultry manure which is asserted to be equal in value—is suffered to go to waste in the United States. Each farmer's poultry yard produces so little, that it is suffered to go to waste, and thus the country loses *over a million* of dollars annually.

Having learned the value of poultry manure, we suppose now our readers would like to know what is the best method to save it.

First, build a poultry house, if it be no more than a rough scaffolding of poles or slabs, laid upon crotches, forming a double pitch roof, with end boards in winter, to keep out the wind and driving storms. Under this, place parallel roosts, and the manure in the night will all drop down into a narrow row beneath. Here place a light loam about a foot deep, rather wider and longer than the roost, and give it a thorough sprinkling of plaster of Paris an inch thick. When this is covered with manure an inch deep, give it a layer of loam four inches deep, and another sprinkling of an inch of plaster, and so continue. In the spring, mix all well together, keep it free from the rain, and use it at the rate of one pint to a hill of corn, or a corresponding quantity for cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, stawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, requiring rich manure, and our word for it, you will have a crop of a superior quality. Thus you will become one of the many, who is desirous to benefit himself, and assist in saving more than a million of dollars annually to the country."—*Maine Farmer.*

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. In some good advice to consumptives, Dr Hall says:

"Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure healthful blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air, day or night Do not be afraid of sudden changes of weather: let no change, hot or cold, keep you in doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need for your going out because you eat as much on a rainy day as upon a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise and some ill result, some consequent symptom, or ill feeling is the certain issue.

If it is cold out of doors, do not muffl your eyes, mouth and nose in furs, woolen comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, with the best inhaling regulator, that is, two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case: look at railroad conductors, goin out of hot air into the piercing cold of winter and in again in every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others; you will scarcely find a consumptive man in a thousand of them.

It is wonderful how afraid consumptive people are of fresh air, the very thing that would cure them, the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it; and yet what infinite pains they take to avoid breathing it, especially if it is cold; when it is known the colder the air the purer it must be; yet if people cannot get to a hot climate they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves for a whole winter in a warm room with a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months; all such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or midwinter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house.

My consumptive friends, you want air, not physic; you want pure air, not medicated air—you want nutrition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone, physic has no nutriment, gaspings, for air cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well go in for beef and out door air, and not be deluded into the grave by newspaper advertisements, and unfindable certifiers.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES. According to the Census Report, the area of the United States and Territories is 2,936,166 square miles. The following table, taken from that document, but transposed so as to give each its proper rank, shows the area of each State and Territory:

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Nebraska Ter'y	335,882	North Carolina	50,704
Utah Territory	209,170	Mississippi	47,156
Texas	237,504	New York	47,000
N. Mexico Ter'y	207,007	Pennsylvania	46,000
Oregon Ter'y	185,030	Tennessee	45,600
Minnesota Ter'y	166,025	Louisiana	41,355
California	155,980	Ohio	39,964
Wash'ton Ter'y	123,022	Kentucky	37,680
Kansas	114,798	Indiana	33,809
Indian Te. Kansas	71,127	Maine	31,766
Missouri	67,380	South Carolina	29,385
Virginia	61,352	Maryland	11,124
Florida	59,268	Vermont	10,212
Georgia	58,000	New Hampshire	9,280
Michigan	56,243	New Jersey	8,310
Illinois	55,405	Connecticut	4,674
Wisconsin	53,924	Delaware	2,120
Iowa	50,914	Rhode Island	1,306
Alabama	50,722	District of Columbia	60

The Nebraska Territory is large enough to cut up into seven States of the size of New York, and leave a surplus of territory large enough for a State the size of Connecticut. Kansas Territory has an area sufficient to make two States of the size of Ohio and one of the size of Indiana. Texas will make four States of the size of Alabama and one of the size of Indiana; and California has a sufficient area to convert into sixteen States of the size of New Hampshire and have a surplus to make one about the size of Massachusetts.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 27. The Convention of both Houses was held to-day, for the election of a Senator: three ballots were had; on the 3d Cameron received 55 votes, Buckalew 23—balance scattering. The Convention then adjourned till the 1st Tuesday in October.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27. Late accounts from Havana state that the Government had taken possession of the rail roads, and was transporting troops in all directions. Havana was strongly guarded by volunteers, and an outbreak was expected in a few days.

The Commissioners of Town have fixed the prices of licences for selling liquor at $300; there is also, according to the new Revenue Law, a State Tax of five per cent. *Wilmington Journal.*

MARRIED,

In Wake county, on the 28th ult., by Nathan Ivy, Esq., Mr. John S. Smith to Miss Emily Medlin—all of Wake.

DIED,

In this City, on the 14th of February last, JOHN, son of James and Jane Miller, aged four years and nine months.

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

In this City, on the morning of the 21st inst., OREO, infant son of Jas. J. and Ann B. Litchford, aged 1 year.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts:
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part."

At his late residence, in Granville County, on Wednesday the 17th of January, Charles E. Hamilton, Esq., in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

In Alamance county, on the 30th of January last, Mr. Josiah Hurdle, in the 3d year of his age.

Also in Alamance county, on the 7th of February, Mr. Jacob Hurdle, in the 47th year of his age.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.

THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAPER IN this place, is of two-fold character: 1st. To advocate and advance the PRINCIPLES AND DOCTRINES OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, as given to us by JEFFERSON, and afterwards adhered to by MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK, and now so faithfully carried out by President PIERCE. We maintain that it is the doctrine of the "True American" party, which advocates "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." A party which has for its object, the strict fulfilment of the Constitution—which gave birth to the opposition of the Elder ADAMS, during his despotic Administration of the Alien and Sedition Laws—a party which does not build up one section or interest, to the manifest injury of another section—a party which declares its principles in the open day, and lays bare its designs to the investigation of the American People. In carrying out these views, it will be our aim to advocate Democratic Measures, Democratic Usages, and Democratic Men!

"THE TRUE AMERICAN" will oppose all and every secret political association, be it of whatsoever name, or let it spring from whatsoever party, but maintain the true doctrine, that the people are capable of self-government, and that it does not require any adventitious aid, by secret associations, to fulfil this great design.

It will be our second object, to build up the Agricultural, Commercial, Mechanical, and all other interests of North Carolina, and give a healthy tone to the moral condition of her people—making war upon no particular avocation, but carrying out this desirable object by precept and EXAMPLE.

The columns of the "TRUE AMERICAN" will not be opened to any personal or private controversy, but always ready to give to political opponents, an opportunity to make known their views.

☞ The Paper will be published Weekly, with New Press and Type, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of twelve months, and will be issued the First Week in May, 1855.

HENRY I. MACON & CO.

March 1st, 1855.

☞ Editors throughout the State, are most respectfully requested to copy the above.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

Spring, 1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.,
NOS. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this Spring, per Ships "*Centurion*," "*Constantine*," and "City of *Brooklyn*," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of *China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods*, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Feb. 26, 1855. 1064—w4w.

NEW BOOKS.—A REPUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count Delas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern.
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NOW LANDING—
150 boxes Oranges, 10 boxes Citron,
25 boxes Lemons, 10 frails Dates,
50 do Layer Raisins, 5000 Cocoa Nuts,
100 do Bunch do 400 drums Figs,
150 half do do 15 cases P'd Ginger,
100 qr do do 20 bags Palm Nuts,
25 frails Almonds, 25 cases Jellies,
10 bags Filberts, 10 cases Prunes,
15 do Walnuts 500 lbs. Fig Paste.
The above goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.
SAM'L H. MARKS & SON,
Wholesale Confectioners.
Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1855. 29—
☞ Roanoke Republican copy.

TO WORKMEN AND CONTRACTORS.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Public Buildings for building a wing to the Executive Mansion, and making other repairs to the same. Also, for repairing the out-houses, and fencing around the premises, pursuant to a Resolution passed by the General Assembly.

A plan of the addition to the house and particulars of work to be done can be seen by any one desiring the same, at the Governor's office.

March 2, 1855. 29—4t.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber at Scotland Neck, on the 19th ult., a negro boy named Bill, about 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout built, dark bacon color, and slow of speech. Bill formerly belonged to Geo. Mordecai, who sold him to Mr. Askew, of Raleigh, from whom I purchased him. I think he is lurking in Orange, where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

B. WEATHERSBY.

March 3, 1855. 4w—pd.

STRAYED.—FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, on Middle Creek, Wake Co., from the house of John Jones, a bay Mare, nine or ten years old, her left eye out, and a white spot on the left side of the neck; some white hairs on her rump. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will inform me, by letter or otherwise, where the above described mare is. Address me at Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN JONES.

March 2, 1855. 29—3pd.

NOTICE.—HAVING DULY QUALIFIED AT FEBruary Court as Administrator of the late Mrs. Caroline Hines, all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment; and all persons having accounts against her to present them within the time prescribed by law.

PETER B. HINES, *Adm'r.*

Raleigh, March 2, 1855. 29—4t.

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF JONES' EQUITY. For sale at W. L. Pomeroy's. Subscribers will settle with him for that number.

H. C. JONES, Rep.

March 2, 1855. 29—3t.

Book Binding.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO APprentices to the Book-Binding business, 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits. Apply at the Raleigh Book Bindery, over the N. C. Book-Store.

March 2, 1855. 29—

MY COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, by Chevalier Wykoff—$1 25. Another large supply just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1859. 29—

IMPORTANT SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.—The subscribers having duly qualified as Administrators on the estate of B. B. Smith, dec'd., will, on Wednesday 14th of March next, offer for sale at the Store-house, lately occupied by the said B. B. Smith, dec'd., in the City of Raleigh, a very large assortment of new Goods bought last Fall.

A very large and extensive assortment of Ready-made clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, and every thing to be found in a first class city store.

It will be to the benefit of Merchants to attend at said sale instead of going North, as there is a good assortment of Merchandize of all kinds.

Terms of sale: Six months credit with bond and approved security.

JOH

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred and forty dollars

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for farming utensils and cattle, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five hundred dollars

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and fifty dollars

For third of fifteen instalments for pay of millers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, six hundred dollars

Navajos.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Navajos, pursuant to the requirements of the tenth article of the treaty of September ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars

Omahas.—For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For iron and steel for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two hundred and twenty dollars

For fulfilling the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, forty-one thousand dollars

For surveying and marking the boundary of the reservation of land stipulated in the first article of the treaty of the sixteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars

Ottoes and Missourias.—For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two hundred and twenty dollars

For fulfilling the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars

For surveying and marking the boundary of the reservation of land stipulated in the first article of the treaty of the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars

Ottowas.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars

For interest, to be paid as annuity, on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, stipulated in the resolution of the Senate of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of one hundred barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars

For three blacksmiths for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the article of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and sixty dollars

For gunsmith for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars

For two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars

For two mechanics, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars

Osages.—For seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars

For seventeenth of twenty instalments, for two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land, set apart by the treaty of the second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

Piankeshaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars

Ottawas and Chippewas.—For the last of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirty thousand dollars

For interest, to be paid as annuity, on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, stipulated in the resolution of the Senate of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physicians, so long as the Indians remain on their reservations, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of one hundred barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments, for the purchase of five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, four hundred dollars

For three blacksmiths for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the article of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred and sixty dollars

For gunsmith for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six hundred dollars

For iron and steel for shop for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars

For two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars

For two mechanics, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars

Osages.—For seventeenth of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars

For seventeenth of twenty instalments, for two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land, set apart by the treaty of the second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the nineteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars

Piankeshaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars

Pawnees.—For agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars

Pottawatomies of Huron.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars

Pottawatomies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments as annuity, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twelve-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred and twenty dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars

For permanent provision for the payment in money, in lieu of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and the tenth article of the treaty of the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for gunsmith, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the fifth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars

Quapaws.—For education during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two hundred and twenty dollars

For pay of farmer, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars

Rogue Rivers.—For the first of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars

For the purchase of agricultural implements, clothing and such other articles as may be deemed conducive to the comfort and necessities of said Indians, and for the expenses of such permanent improvements as may have been made by claimants to land on the reserve named in the second article of the treaty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars

For payment for the property of the whites destroyed during the late war, stipulated in the third article of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, fifteen thousand dollars

For compensation and expenses of commissioners, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars

For the erection of three dwelling-houses for the principal chiefs of said tribe, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made to said Rogue River Indians, or to claimants referred to in these provisions, until said tribe shall have assented to the amendments of the Senate of the United States to the treaty, on account of which the several sums are appropriated

Six Nations of New York.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the eleventh of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars

Senecas of New York.—For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

Stockbridges.—For interest on sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars

Sioux of Mississippi.—For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifteen thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments as annuity in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for support of farmers, physicians, and blacksmith, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five thousand five hundred dollars

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty twenty-third July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, five thousand six hundred dollars

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars

For fourth of fifty instalments at the rate of five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand dollars, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article per Senate's amendment to treaty of fifth August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

That the President be authorized to confirm to the Sioux of Minnesota, forever, the reserve on the Minnesota River now occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just. And further, that it be agreed between the United States and the Sioux bands of Indians, that should it, at any time hereafter, be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the annuities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose

For defraying the expenses of witnesses, marshal, attorney, notary, interpreter, and stationery, and copying evidence, in the investigation of the official conduct of Alexander H Ramsey, late Governor of Minnesota, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For services of Robert A. Matthews, for copying the proceedings and evidence in said investigation, under employment of Richard M. Young, one of the commissioners, two hundred and fifty dollars

For paying the expenses and fees of witnesses summoned in said investigation, by the United States, at the instance of Alexander Ramsey, three hundred and fifty dollars

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars

Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the third of November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for gunsmiths, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand five hundred dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for forty barrels of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars

For payment to Thompson Connoly and James Connoly, children of John Connoly, deceased, two hundred dollars

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars

For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars

For twenty-third of thirty instalments for forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars

For payment to Thompson Connoly and James Connoly, children of John Connoly, deceased, two hundred dollars

Shawnees.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars

For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, sixty dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars

Senecas and Shawnees.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars

Senecas.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hun-

dred and eighteen, five hundred dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars

For pay of miller, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars

Stockbridges.—For the removal of the Stockbridge Indians to the country west of the Mississippi River, which has been selected for and approved by them, and for subsistence for one year, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, seven thousand dollars

Umpquas (Cow-Creek Band.)—For the first of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars

For the purchase of blankets, clothing, and goods, stipulated in the first clause of the third article of the treaty of nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand dollars

For the erection of two dwelling-houses, ploughing and fencing a field, and purchasing seeds, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand dollars

Utahs.—For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of the eighth article of the treaty of December thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, five thousand dollars

Wyandots.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two hundred and seventy dollars

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars

Weas.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars

Winnebagoes.—For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments, as annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars

For twenty-third of twenty-seven instalments as annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments, for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars

For twenty-six of thirty instalments, for the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars

For twenty-third of twenty-seven instalments, for the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars

For twenty-sixth of thirty instalments for laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars

For twenty-third of twenty-seven instalments for education stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars

For twenty-third of twenty-seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars

For twenty-third of twenty-seven instalments for pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, sixty-eight thousand dollars

For the expenses of negotiating treaties of with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, Indian tribes in the territory of Washington, forty-five thousand dollars

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Indian tribes in the Territory of Utah, forty-five thousand dollars

For the expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Apache, Navajoe, and Utah Indians, in the Territory of New Mexico, thirty thousand dollars

For the expenses of holding a council with, and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, and other wild tribes of Indians, immediately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of Washington Territory, eighty thousand dollars

To pay Andrew Taylor for his reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land at Chief Old-town, on the waters of the Tennessee River, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-three

For the expenses of making presents of agricultural implements and farming utensils to the bands of Pueblo Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, if in his discretion the public interests require it, be authorized to use any part of the appropriations herein made for making treaties in Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, and for holding councils at Fort Benton, prior to the commencement of the next fiscal year

For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon Territory, ten thousand dollars

For expenses of insurance and transportation of annuities payable to Indian tribes, in the Territory of Oregon, three thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, fifteen thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, twenty thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah, during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, ten thousand dollars

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, five thousand dollars

For payment of balance due for transportation of presents, goods, and provisions, to the Camanches, Kioways, and other Indians on the Arkansas River, one thousand two hundred dollars

To pay for certain goods borrowed by late J. S. Watrous, to fulfil treaty stipulations with the Chippewas, to be replaced out of annuity goods, but which, with the agency building, were consumed by fire, in May, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, four thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and three cents

For payment in full to the Winnebago nation of Indians of certain unexpected balances of appropriations under various treaties, on account of annuities, education, provisions, goods, &c., forty thousand and four dollars and sixty-nine cents

For payment of balance found due the Creek Indians for losses sustained during the war with Great Britain, by that portion of the tribe who were friendly to and co-operated with the United States, in addition to the appropriation of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents

For payment to certain Creek Indians for their individual reserves, sold with the approbation of the Secretary of War, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs having received the consideration for the use of said Indians, in certificates of deposit on the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Columbus, Georgia, which failing while said certificates were in the hands of the commissioner, became lost to said Indians, two thousand six hundred dollars

Texas Indians.—For compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for the purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars

For the expenses of making the necessary selections and surveys of land to accommodate the Indians residing within the State of Texas, agreeably to arrangements authorized by an act of the legislature of that State, allowing the requisite jurisdiction of the Government of the United States for such purposes, and for concentrating and subsisting them, and furnishing suitable stock cattle, agricultural implements, seeds, and other necessary article incident thereto, eighty-six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars

Miscellaneous.—For the second and third of ten instalments of provisions and merchandise, in addition to former appropriations, for payment of annuities and transportation of same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, twenty-four thousand dollars

For the fourth of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, seventy-two thousand dollars

For surveying and marking boundary lines, of such tract or tracts of land as may be provided under the stipulations of the amendments of the Senate to the treaties of twenty-third July and fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, with the Sioux Indians, one thousand two hundred dollars

For expenses of negotiating treaties of the tenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the Rogue River Indians, and of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the Cow-Creek band of Umpqua Indians, five thousand dollars

(To be continued.)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, February 1, '55.

A.
Anderson, Alonzo
Allen, Mrs M. B.
Adams, John
Adams, Miss S.
Adams, A.
Anderson, (Negro) Hood, James E
Anderson, Melville

B.
Bishop, G. W. 2
Brown, W. J.
Bracket, E
Betts, Alvin
Beason, Isaac
Biddle, Miss M S 2
Brown, Henry
Bolton, Husy
Belvin, Wm A
Butler, Miss A
Butler, John
Bell, Jno F
Bobbett, Jno R
Browning, Sam'l R
Blaisdell, W B
Bullock, J K
Brown, H G
Brisleu, Barnard
Bamford, Thomas
Byran, Jno W 2
Bevins, J D
Bryant, Miss Mary
Bradley, Jno C 2
Banks, Thomas
Blake, A M
Belvin, George H
Beal, J H
Bashford, James
Bartley, Parthania
Brown, Jos B 2
Baker, G H
Bickel, Wm O
Bell, Hilliard
Bason, Dr
Betts, A W 8

C.
Carnell, Jas M
Cannon, Bernard
Carter, Ed
Cooper, Matthew
Clayton, L T 2
Child, L D
Carter, D M
Clarke, H J B
Curfman, Jno F
Craft, T C
Cooper, Ned
Cuthen, J H G M
Cooke, Jos W
Crown, Dr Chas L
Conrad, Ed &
Collins, Col Jno
Cooke, Jos F
Cain, Wm
Champion, Jas

D.
Davis, Geo W

E.
Edney, B M
Earp, Mrs M 2

F.
Fraser, Alexander 3
Furgeson, Robt
Ferrill, Eli
Foster, Roger
Francis, Peter

G.
Garvey, Michael
Griffice, W M
Gallagher, Neel
Green, J B
Garrard, Thompson
Gregury, Mason
Gaston, Miss Martha
Glenville, Peter
Gaston, Jas W
Grimshaw, Dr A H

H.
Harp, Jno W
Hamill, W P
Holland, Alsey
House, S V
Hayes, Wm
Hegpeth, Margaret
Hollings, Dan'l
Heuston, Jno F
Horneday, James

High, R S 3
Haughton, L
Haly, Carlton
House, Miss M
Heunger, Pro
Horton, Gepsey
Hood, James E
Horne, Mrs H M
Historic'l Soc'y, of
Hill, Thomas B 2
Historic'l Soc'y, Sec
Harwood, Ed
Hawkins, Jno D
Haywood, Col J A
Hamil, Perkin